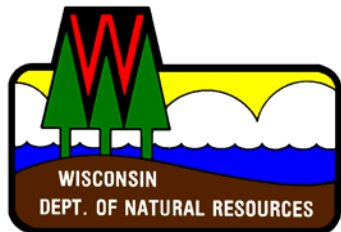


Public Information Meeting

Meeting Federal Requirements

for

BART, NO_x RACT and CAIR



Purpose

- ◆ Provide Information to the Public on BART, RACT and CAIR
- ◆ Present Options for Meeting Clean Air Act Requirements
- ◆ Collect Feedback on the General Approaches and on Specific Questions

Air Pollution Health Effects

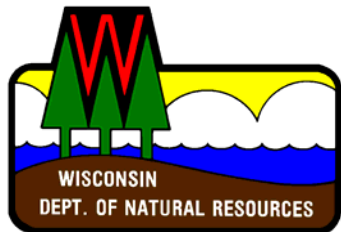
Ozone

- ◆ Decreased lung function
- ◆ Increased asthma attacks
- ◆ Depressed immune system
- ◆ Change in lung structure
- ◆ Potential premature death impact



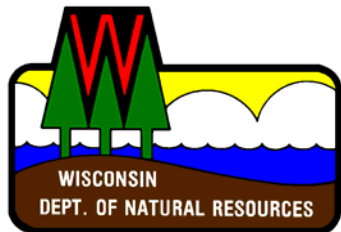
Fine-Particles

- ◆ Premature death
- ◆ Decreased lung function
- ◆ Increased asthma attacks and chronic bronchitis
- ◆ Acute respiratory symptoms
- ◆ Respiratory and cardiopulmonary related hospital admissions
- ◆ Increased work and school absences

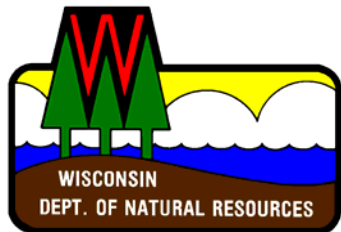


Environmental Effects of Air Pollution

- ◆ Reduced visibility
- ◆ Reduced crop and forest yields
- ◆ Interference with ecosystems
- ◆ Acidification of lakes and streams
- ◆ Damage to buildings and materials

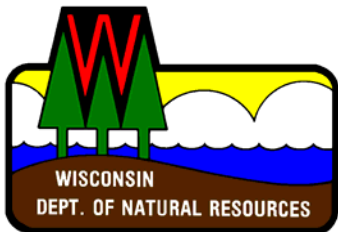


BART and Haze



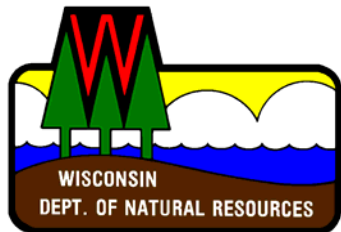
What are the basic CAA requirements for visibility in Wisconsin?

- ◆ EPA's Regional Haze Regulation
 - ◆ Protects Scenic Vistas in 156 Class 1 Areas in Country
 - ◆ No Anthropogenic Effect on Visibility by 2064
 - ◆ Reasonable Progress Deadlines (2018)
- ◆ There are no Class 1 areas in the State where visibility is an air quality related value.

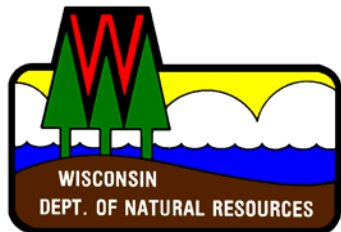


Haze Schedule

- ◆ Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) for Several Major Industrial Sources and Several Power Plants
 - ◆ Hearing Authorization – Mid 2006
 - ◆ Rule Adoption – Late 2006
- ◆ Various Other Rules Limiting SO₂ and NO_x Emissions to Meet Visibility Requirements
 - ◆ Hearing Authorization – Early 2007
 - ◆ Rule Adoption – Late 2007
 - ◆ Plan Due to EPA – January 2008



NO_x RACT and Ozone



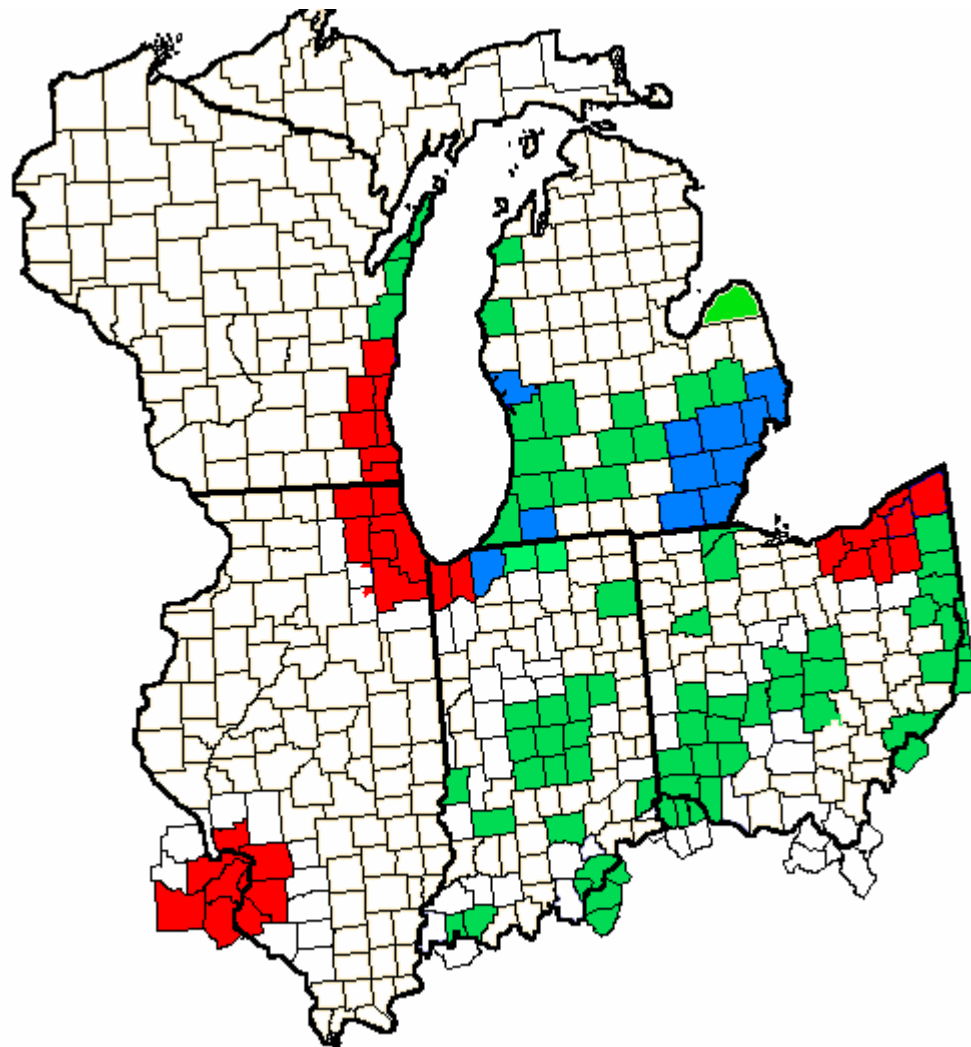
What are the designations for 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas in Wisconsin?

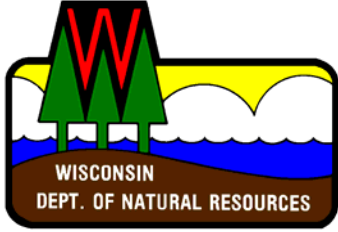
- ◆ 5 Nonattainment Areas in Wisconsin
 - ◆ Milwaukee Area (Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, Waukesha Counties) - **Moderate**
 - ◆ Sheboygan County - **Moderate**
 - ◆ Manitowoc - **Basic**
 - ◆ Kewaunee - **Basic**
 - ◆ Door - **Basic**
- ◆ Basic areas have slightly different control requirements.



Region 5 Ozone Nonattainment Areas

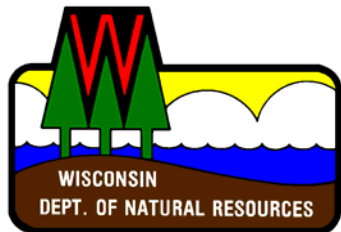
-  Moderate areas.
-  Marginal areas.
-  Subpart 1 or “Basic” areas.



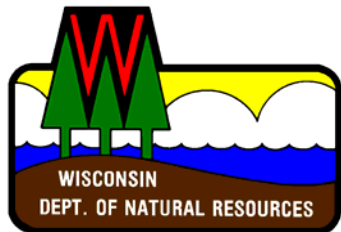


Ozone Schedule

- ◆ RACT - Reasonably Available Control Technology for Major Sources of NO_x
 - ◆ Plan Due to EPA – September 2006
 - ◆ Hearing Authorization – Summer 2006
 - ◆ Rule Adoption – Late 2006
- ◆ Attainment Demonstration
 - ◆ Plan Due to EPA – June 2007
 - ◆ Hearing Authorization for Various Rules to Limit Emission of NO_x and VOC – Late 2006 to Early 2007
 - ◆ Rule Adoption – Mid 2007



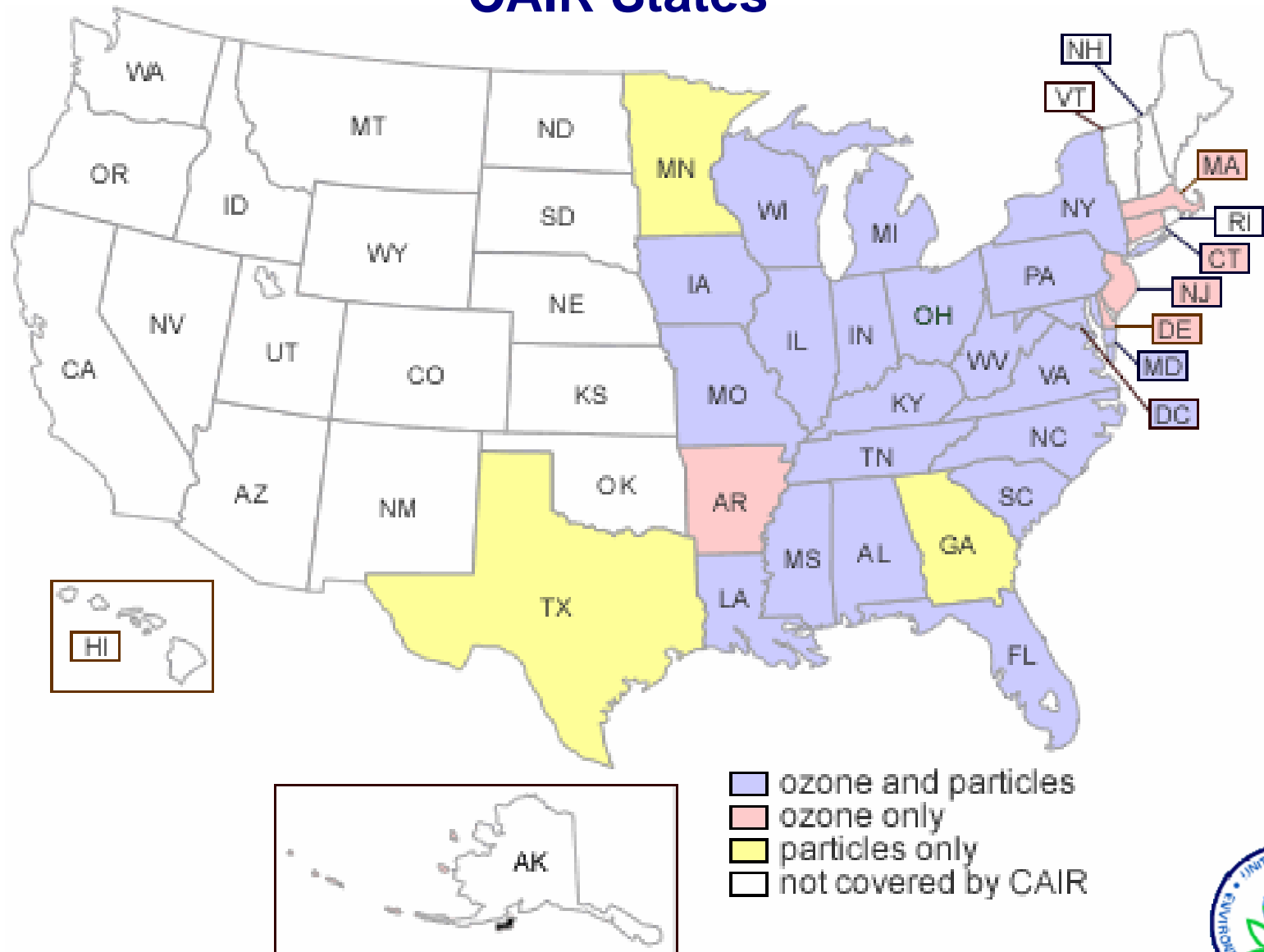
Interstate Transport of Air Pollutants and CAIR



What is the CAIR?

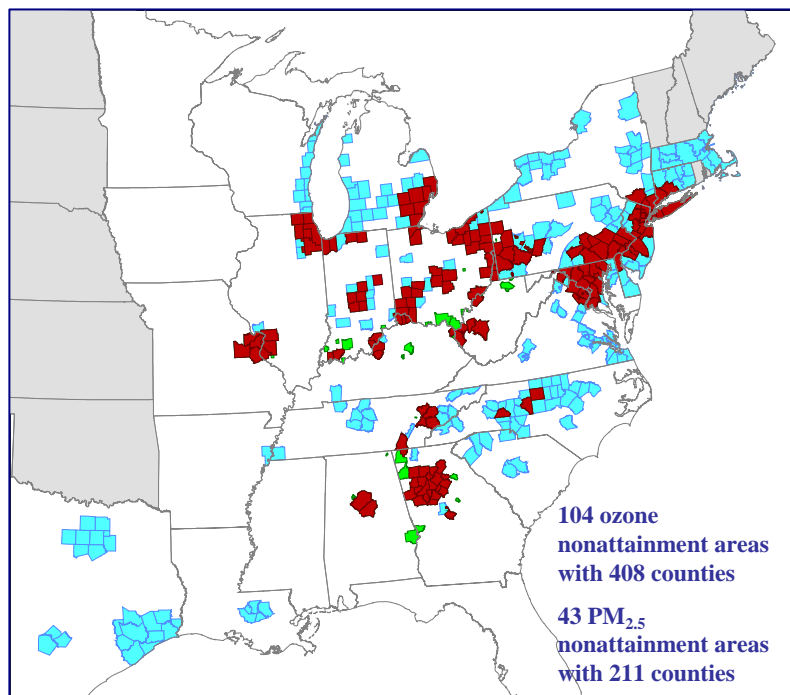
- ◆ Clean Air Interstate Rule
- ◆ EPA Rule Requiring SO₂ and NO_x Reductions from Power Plants in Eastern US
- ◆ EPA is strongly encouraging states to meet the rule requirements through a Federal trading programs.




CAIR States



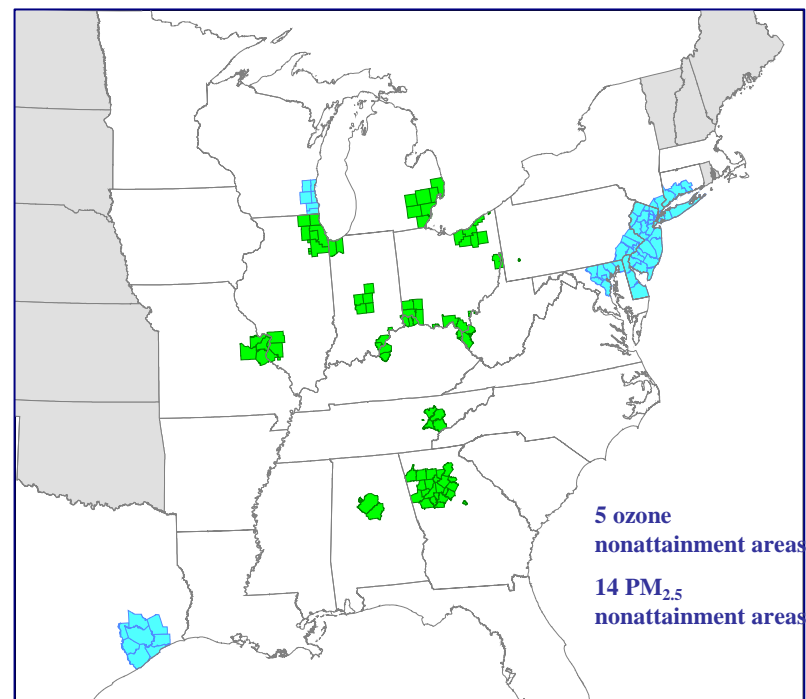
Ozone and Particle Pollution: CAIR, together with other Clean Air Programs, Will Bring Cleaner Air to Areas in the East - 2015



Ozone and Fine Particle Nonattainment Areas (March 2005)



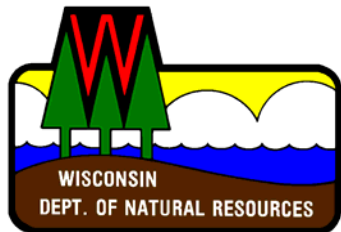
-  Nonattainment areas for 8-hour ozone pollution only
-  Nonattainment areas for fine particle pollution only
-  Nonattainment areas for both 8-hour ozone and fine particle pollution

Projected Nonattainment Areas in 2015 after Reductions from CAIR and Existing Clean Air Act Programs



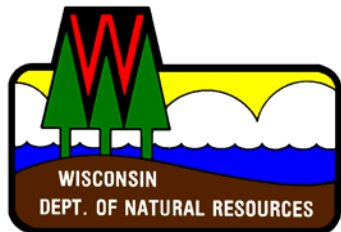
-  Nonattainment areas in 2015 w/ CAIR and other programs for 8-hour ozone
-  Nonattainment areas in 2015 w/ CAIR and other programs for fine particle





CAIR Schedule

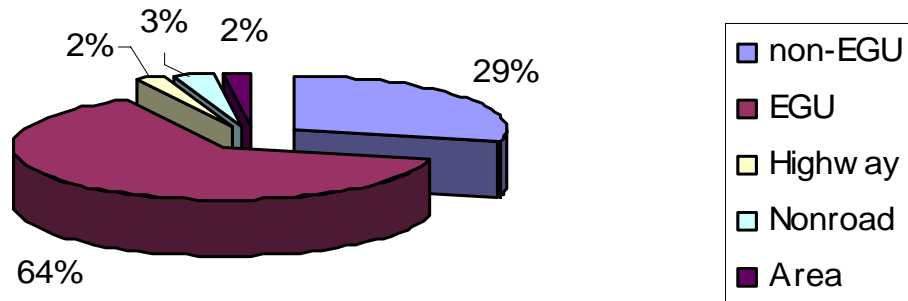
- ◆ State Administrative Rule to Implement CAIR in Wisconsin
 - ◆ Hearing Authorization – Mid 2006
 - ◆ Plan Due to EPA – September 2006
 - ◆ Rule Adoption – Late 2006



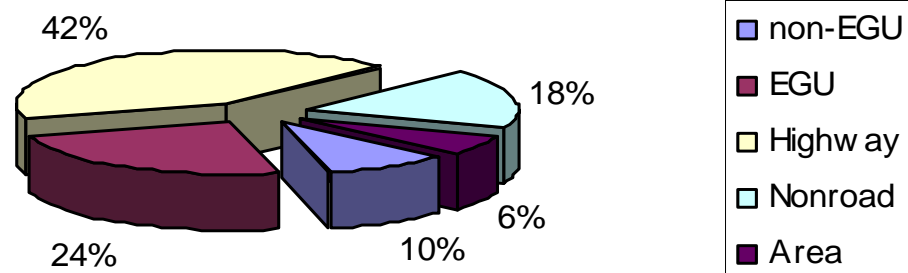
Controlling Emissions in Wisconsin

Wisconsin SOx and NOx Emissions

2002 Wisconsin SOx Emissions (%)

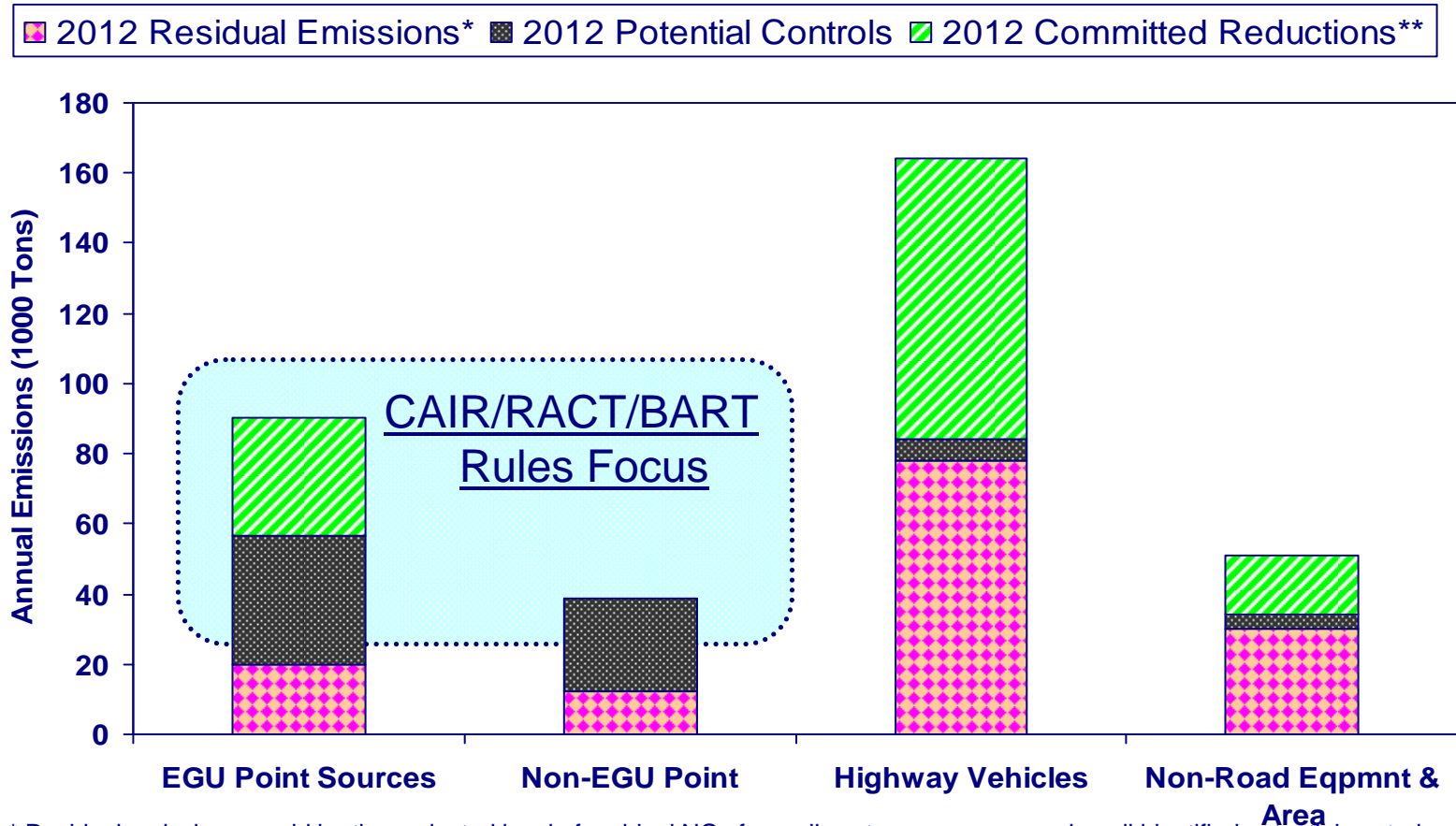


2002 Wisconsin NOx Emissions (%)



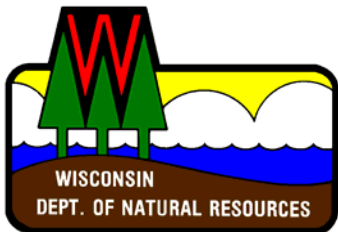
NOx Regulatory Focus

Projected & Potential Reductions to 2002 NOx Emissions by Sector



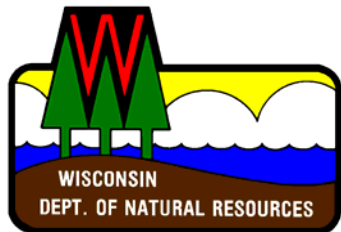
* Residual emissions would be the projected level of residual NOx from all sector sources assuming all identified potential controls are installed/implemented. For point sources this would reflect the lowest achievable system NOx emission rate using reasonably available controls. Conceptually this could reflect RACM applied on a statewide basis.

** 2012 Committed Reductions includes fleet turnover to Vehicles & Equipment/Engines meeting New Federal Tailpipe Standards and Enforceable EGU Controls with planned installation by 2012.



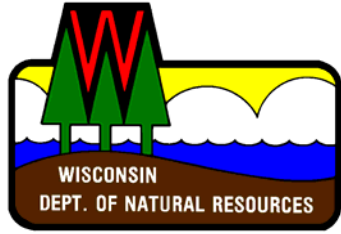
Emission Reduction Cost Effectiveness

Source Type	SO ₂ (\$/ton reduced)	NO _x (\$/ton reduced)
EGUs	1,000 to 2,000	1,000 to 2,000
Coal ICI Boilers (50% Capacity Factor)	600 to 4,500	400 to 7,000
Highway Vehicles (Typical)	N/A	1,000 to 200,000 >13,000
Off –Road Equipment	N/A	>13,000



What if we do not comply with Clean Air Act requirements?

- ◆ Sanctions
 - ◆ Offsets and Highway Funds
- ◆ Federal Implementation Plan
- ◆ Sanctions occur 6 months after failure to submit the necessary plan.
- ◆ FIP may be coincident with sanctions.



How are we involving the public?

- ◆ Public Information Meetings –BART, RACT, CAIR
 - ◆ March 29, 2006 – Wausau
 - ◆ April 5, 2006 – Manitowoc
 - ◆ April 6, 2006 – Milwaukee
- ◆ More Public Information Meetings as Plans Are More Fully Developed
- ◆ Normal Public Hearings on Rules with 30 Day Notice and Comment Period after the Hearing